

## OIC meeting in Dakar

AMMAN (AP) — Ministers of information and culture from 16 Islamic states will meet June 14-16 in Dakar to consider means of boosting inter-Islamic cooperation in their fields, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) announced Tuesday. The 46-member OIC, based in Jeddah, is the umbrella for the world's estimated one billion Muslims. The ministers are members of a standing OIC ministerial committee formed by the third Islamic summit in January 1981. They will meet in Dakar under the chairmanship of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Among other things, the ministers will consider the establishment of a special fund to boost inter-Islamic cooperation in the domain of culture and information. The three-day meeting will be attended by Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Gabon, Maldives, Palestine, Yemen, Pakistan, Senegal, Turkey, Oman, Sierra Leone and Indonesia. OIC Secretary-General Houssni Al Gabbas left for Dakar to attend the meeting.

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## Calfa to head Prague cabinet

PRAGUE (R) — Czechoslovakia's Civic Forum, runaway winners of the country's first free elections for four decades, agreed Tuesday to ask incoming Prime Minister Marian Calfa, a former Communist, to form a new government. The forum agreed to the appointment after talks with its Slovak counterpart Public Against Violence and President Vaclav Havel, co-founder of the movement that led November's peaceful revolution. "All those participating in the talks agreed that Marian Calfa will be entrusted with forming the new government," a statement from the president's office said. A presidential spokesman said Calfa would start talks with all the major parties, "not necessarily coalition talks," to establish their views, but gave no timetable. The new government is expected to be picked and approved by the end of the month. Despite its sweeping victory, Civic Forum has said it wants to form a broad-based coalition government to enable it to take unpopular measures to revive the country's ravaged economy.

## Death toll in Soviet unrest now 139

MOSCOW (AP) — Deaths caused by ethnic unrest between Kirghiz and Uzbeks in Soviet Central Asia have climbed to 139 — 32 more than was reported Saturday night, TASS reported Tuesday. The report by the official Soviet news agency mentioned only one new clash Monday night and did not explain how the 32 people were killed. Earlier TASS reports said the unrest was subsiding. In Monday's clash, several of the youths were detained after they pelted police in Kirghizia's capital of Frunze with rocks and bottles, TASS said. The latest casualty statistics of 139 people killed and 486 wounded were issued by the Kirghiz interior ministry, TASS said. On Saturday night state-controlled newspapers and television reported a total of 107 deaths.

## No invitation for British team — Iran

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's parliament Tuesday denied an Iranian press report that it had invited a British delegation to visit Tehran. "No U.K. church representative or British MP has been invited, nor has the Majlis (parliament) any direct or indirect contacts with them," the Iranian news agency IRNA quoted the Majlis public relations office as saying. IRNA said the Majlis was reacting to a report in Tehran's Resalat daily which said the Iranian parliament had invited a delegation from the Church of England.

## Iran to merge police forces

TEHRAN (R) — Parliament voted Tuesday to merge Iran's three main police forces. Tehran Radio said the law instructed the Interior Ministry to merge the police, gendarmerie and the Islamic Revolutionary Committee — commonly known as the Komiteh — within a year. The unified force, under the command of Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, will be called the "Organization of Law-Enforcement Guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran." The decision would not affect the army and the Revolutionary Guards Corps, the main military force set up after the 1979 revolution.

## Mandela fails to get Kohl promise

BONN (R) — Nelson Mandela failed to win any promises that West Germany would continue sanctions against South Africa when he met Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday, but declared himself generally satisfied with his talks in Bonn. Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress (ANC), was on the fourth leg of a world tour to argue that anti-apartheid sanctions should not be lifted or eased until the whole structure of racial discrimination is demolished. "On the whole, our mission to Germany has been successful... we are satisfied," Mandela said, while acknowledging that Kohl had made no commitment.

## Modai asks Israel workers not to strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Yitzhak Modai, Israel's new finance minister, asked trade unions representing one million workers Tuesday to cancel Thursday's 24-hour general strike. The powerful trade union federation Histadrut is demanding a long-term agreement with the government to raise salaries and official action to lower the unemployment rate from nine per cent, near the all-time high. Modai, who took office on Tuesday as part of a right government led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, told the Histadrut he could not negotiate under threat of a strike.

## Ceasefire accord in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (AP) — Government troops and Tamil rebels Tuesday agreed to a ceasefire in northeastern Sri Lanka where witnesses say more than 85 people have been killed in the last two days. Justice Minister Shafiel Hameed reached the agreement with Tamil Tiger leaders during negotiations in Jaffna, a Tiger stronghold in northern Sri Lanka, according to government officials.

## King receives Gorbachev message

# Moscow reaffirms keenness for peace

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A senior Soviet official Tuesday delivered a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on the outcome of the superpower summit held earlier this month and conveyed to the King his country's keenness to help the Middle East region enjoy just peace and stability.

The message was delivered to the King at the Royal Court by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky, who said that "a unified Arab position is of paramount importance to help achieve a just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict," according to Petra quoted the King as saying.

"The King called for developed relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union founded on the firm basis of mutual interests. The audience was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Amman. Petrovsky arrived here early Tuesday from Baghdad where he delivered to President Saddam Hussein a message from President Gorbachev on the superpower summit.

Petrovsky also has delivered a message from Gorbachev to PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat. Diplomats in Baghdad said it dealt with the occupied territories, "the King added.

The King said Jordan welcomed changes in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is committed to implementing a pledge by President Gorbachev upon the conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington that it will re-examine its position with regard to Jewish emigration should Israel insist on settling the emigres in the occupied territories," the King added.

According to Petra, the Soviet message to the King focused

particular attention on the Middle East question, which was taken up at the superpower summit.

King Hussein reaffirmed Jordan's keenness on achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East, emphasising the need for continued efforts to achieve that goal through an international conference.

"The King denounced the new hardline government in Israel as a danger to Middle East peace.

"The new government forms a real threat to the stability of the region because of its rightist programme, since it refuses to talk to the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) or withdraw from the occupied territories," Petra quoted the King as saying.

The infirm of Soviet Jews to Israel violated the human rights of Palestinians, the King said.

"The most dangerous aspect of this migration is that it is carried out under the slogan 'human rights.' But (due to) the way it is done and in light of the declared Israeli position, it is a flagrant violation of Palestinian human rights," the King added.

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common during the state of emergency, Amnesty International said.

The report details the legal system that resulted in those human rights violations, specifically the emergency provisions that give the authorities sweeping powers with virtually no possibility of judicial scrutiny. For over half a century, successive governments used those powers to detain suspected political opponents, including prisoners of conscience, without charge or trial, or to bring them to trial before a martial law court lacking basic safeguards for fairness. The report said. Many detainees were tortured, and the death penalty continued to be used, the report added.

An Amnesty International delegation discussed these concerns and proposals for reform with the Jordanian government during a visit to the Kingdom in March. The report, based on those talks, contains recommendations to ensure those abuses do not recur, including allowing all detainees to

have prompt access to lawyers, investigating torture allegations and introducing the right of appeal to a higher court in all cases. The organization said the safeguards guaranteeing the rights of administrative detainees do not go far enough and should include a time limit on the imposition of administrative detention, the right to judicial review within hours or days of arrest and the right to appeal to a higher court. The government was called on to review whether maintaining a system of administrative detention was appropriate and necessary.

Amnesty International also called for a judicial review of the cases of more than 30 prisoners convicted by the martial law court trials, and for an end to detention orders.

The proposed law would, however, still allow authorities to detain security suspects indefinitely without charge or trial and further steps are needed to prevent arbitrary detention, unfair trials and torture, which were

(See editorial on page 4).

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Levy suggests withdrawal; Eitan calls for expulsions

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy launched his term in Israel's new right-wing cabinet Tuesday by suggesting the army could withdraw from the occupied territories as part of a peace settlement.

At the same time, however, Defense Minister Moshe Arens began consulting high-ranking army officers on how to end the 30-month uprising in the occupied territories. One cabinet minister urged expelling uprising leaders "instead of shooting at children."

The new 19-minister coalition led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc was installed by parliament Monday night after three months of painstaking negotiations. It is made up of 10 far-right and religious factions.

The government is the 24th in Israel's history and one of the most right-wing. It is the fourth to be headed by the Shamir, and replaces Likud's coalition with the left-of-centre Labour Party which fell in a parliamentary vote of no confidence March 15.

Before taking his oath, Shamir vowed Monday that top priority would be given the setting of an influx of Soviet immigrants which is expected to reach about 150,000 this year.

Shamir, 74, also promised to

launch a peace dialogue with the Arabs. "I think we will reach a dialogue with several Arab countries," he said.

The Moroccan-born Levy

Tuesday told reporters the government opposes Palestinian demands for statehood in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But Levy added: "We are not colonialists. We are interested in reaching a process that will be based on safeguarding the existing states."

Levy suggested that Palestinians who live in the West Bank

should have "the opportunity to conduct their lives according to their customs, without soldiers naturally."

The condition, Levy added, would be for Jews to be allowed to live in the same territory. Levy has played a key role in setting some 70,000 Israelis in the occupied territories among 1.7 million Palestinians over the last two decades.

Israel radio reported Arens, Shamir's chief in Likud and foreign minister in the past government, started meetings with leading generals to consider new measures to end the uprising against occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Agriculture Minister Rafele Eitan, a former chief of staff who lead Israel's forces in a 1982

invasion of Lebanon, suggested on army radio that more Palestinians be expelled.

"I have said many times that the punishment of expulsions is the most effective and the most humane," he said. "Instead of shooting at children you have to expel those responsible, the inciters, the organisers... I think the impact would be immediate."

Eitan, of the ultra-right-wing

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## Algerians vote in first free elections, ending one-party rule

**ALGIERS (R)** — Algerians flocked to the polls Tuesday in the country's first free elections that end 23 years of one-party rule by the National Liberation Front (FLN) and test the rising power of Muslim fundamentalists.

Three hours after polls opened at 8 a.m. (0700 GMT) voting stations in the capital reported relatively high turnout of between 10 and 30 per cent. A national holiday was declared.

"People are turning out in bigger numbers than usual," said Aicha Barki, director of the Al Moughid Primary School and an observer for the FLN. "But not everyone knows the new procedures. People are used to voting for a single list."

Ten opposition parties, ranging from the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) to the Communist Vanguard Socialist Party, and hundreds of independents are contesting seats in about 1,600 municipal and provincial councils.

The elections are the first multi-party poll in Algeria since the dying days of French colonial rule in 1960 and a major test for President Chadli Benjedid, who launched a multi-party democracy after October 1988 youth riots.

The polls close at 7 p.m. (1800 GMT), and initial results are ex-

pected late Tuesday night.

FIS spokesman Abbasi Madani, who voted early in his neighbourhood of Hydra, predicted Monday his party would grab 75 per cent of the vote and anything less might constitute fraud. He warned of violence if fraud takes place.

But in the absence of nationwide opinion polls, government and diplomatic analysts give the FIS a maximum of 30 per cent — still a big score for a party legalised only last August.

The fundamentalists, with strong support among urban youth hardest hit by the economic crisis, want to use local councils as springboards for building an Islamic state.

Despite economic hardship and charges of corruption the FLN is believed to be firmly entrenched in rural regions and among older citizens who fought French rule under its banner.

"I voted for the FLN because it led the war of liberation," said Mohammad, a taxi driver in the middle-class Kouba district.

**Israeli press gives new government frosty reception**

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israeli newspapers greeted the new rightist government of Yitzhak Shamir with gloom Tuesday and Shamir himself could only express the hope it would overcome the challenges ahead.

Shamir's coalition of mainstream conservatives, far-right nationalists and orthodox rabbis won parliamentary approval on Monday, ending an 8-day political crisis sparked by his refusal to back U.S. proposals for Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Presenting the 19-man cabinet to President Chaim Herzog, Shamir said its main priority would be the flood of Soviet Jewish immigrants arriving in Israel daily.

"This government and all its members know deeply of the most serious challenges that face us... I hope this government will fulfil its job as the law requires and as the people of Israel expect," Shamir said.

In an editorial headlined "the rejections win", the independent *Hatzalah* said the new cabinet backed harsh steps against an Arab revolt in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and had

**Israel opens first office in China**

**PEKING (AP)** — Israel's first representative office in China is to open this week, but its director said Tuesday that his job is promoting academic cooperation, not being a diplomat.

The foreign ministers of the two countries agreed in May 1989 to establish the academic exchange office, one of several steps the two sides have taken in recent years toward establishing diplomatic relations for the first time.

The liaison office for the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities is to hold its opening ceremony Friday. It has no government status, but is the latest and most concrete move toward formal relations.

"Israel obviously sees it as a step for a more serious relationship... but our business is specifically science. That's what we do, that's what we know how to do," Director Yoseph

To ensure the elections are fair the government has allowed observers from all competing parties and independents to watch voting and counting. Judges are to hear all complaints.

Interior Minister Mohammad Salih Mohammadi told Algerian Television Monday night there had been no irregularities in early voting in Saharan Desert regions where mobile stations fanned out to bedouin settlements Saturday.

Two opposition parties linked to historic FLN figures, the Socialist Forces Front of revolution war hero Hocine Ait Ahmad and the Movement for Solidarity and Development.

"The majority of Algerians will not express their will or cannot express it properly because they have no clear options," Ben Bella added.

Ben Bella said the main difference between his movement and the Islamic Salvation Front was over the role of women in politics.

"I do not agree with their position on the question of women. They (the women) are free to express their point of view," he said.

Chadli told reporters after voting near the presidential palace he hoped Algerians would elect qualified candidates whatever their political orientation.

**Kuwaiti government resigns**

Brokered talks with a Palestinian delegation in Cairo.

The new cabinet, seen as the most hardline in Israeli history, includes former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon as housing minister.

The Labour Party's David Sharon said the make-up of the government augured a sharp decline in foreign relations and in relations with Palestinians.

"Relative to the little expected it is other than to drag Israel toward international isolation and a bitter war with its neighbours, this government can only surprise for the good," it said.

The conservative Jerusalem Post was the only one of seven leading dailies to give the cabinet a guarded welcome.

"Mr. Shamir's cabinet... is not the best the country has to offer but it is the best that could be achieved... it is not beyond the realm of possibility that this government will function well and effectively," the English-language paper said.

The previous six-year coalition between Likud and the dovish Labour Party of Shimon Peres fell apart when Shamir refused Labour demands to accept U.S.-

realistic conditions for Middle East peace talks.

"This policy has no chance of achieving its target, but will only intensify Israel's isolation," the respected daily said.

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"Relative to the little expected it is other than to drag Israel toward international isolation and a bitter war with its neighbours, this government can only surprise for the good," it said.

"We will make very important efforts... for getting peace with the Arab World and the success of these efforts will depend mainly on the goodwill and the understanding of our neighbours," he said.

Likud officials suggest the new government will move quickly to improve relations with the United States, acknowledging that Israel's new government has an image problem.

Yossi Olmert, director of the government press office, said, "we are concerned. We are aware of it, and we shall strive to explain what the government is all about."

"There is more flexibility in this government than meets the eye," he added.

David Levy, the new foreign minister, was housing minister in the last government and alternative energy sources.

Shalhevet said in an interview.

Israel was one of the first countries to recognise the Communist Chinese government after it came to power in 1949, but establishment of diplomatic relations was interrupted by the Korean War, during which Israel sided with the United States, a major defender of South Korea. China fought on the side of North Korea's side.

"Israel has been interested in establishing normal relations with all countries in the world. China is just about the only non-Muslim country that has refrained from coming to China, most of them on non-Israeli passports.

The two countries have had several informal academic and cultural exchanges and quiet but growing business dealings that reportedly include arms sales.

Shalhevet's liaison office will promote cooperation in six areas: agriculture and water management, Hebrew and Chinese language instruction, public medicine, desert and dry land development, environmental protection and alternative energy sources.

China has maintained strong ties with Arab countries, and recognises the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which has an embassy in Peking.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun, visiting Egypt last December, reiterated that Peking would not consider establishing di-

plomatic relations until Israel returns land seized from Arab countries during the 1967 Middle East war.

However, as part of the recent warming of relations, China has opened a branch of the China International Travel Service in Tel Aviv — the first Chinese presence in Israel.

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## Israeli government a disappointment — Sayeh

By Lima Nahli  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Speakers of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh Tuesday said that the new Israeli government, headed by Yitzhak Shamir, is clear-cut evidence that Israel does not want peace and that it is blocking all paths to peace.

In a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily and the Jordan Times, Sayeh said the Palestinian people, while striving to achieve peace, will not surrender to Israel or United States demands "if their demands contravene our principled stands." He said the Palestinian people will not accept any alternative to establishing

their own state on their national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, with Jerusalem as the capital.

Sayeh expressed disappointment with the new Israeli government, saying that it does not want peace. "We were hopeful that the United States will hit Israel at its hand, prevent it and force it to accept the peaceful initiatives, particularly the Palestinian initiative," Sayeh said.

He added that the Palestinian uprising, would continue despite all Israeli attempts to oppress it. In a reference to the PLO stand vis-a-vis armed struggle, Sayeh said "although the PLO has accepted the peace principle, not one decision has been issued ban-



Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh

ning armed struggle, and it is our right to use all forms of struggle in order to restore our rights, irrespective of how long this process will take."

Sayeh said that the PLO was

expecting the U.S. to live up to its

responsibilities as a superpower,

and to work for peace, rather than supporting wars, oppression and intimidation against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

## Sheep smuggling operation foiled

AMMAN (J.T.) — One of seven lorries laden with live sheep was impounded by the customs authorities in an abortive attempt to smuggle the animals into Jordan across the Iraqi border, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

Police and customs official patrolling the border area spotted the seven lorries trying to cross into Jordanian territory from neighbouring Iraq, and as soon as the vehicles were spotted, their occupants opened fire on the customs officials and police patrols who returned the fire, the report said.

Only one of the lorries, with Saudi licence plates, was captured while the rest of the vehicles fled across the border, according to a customs official.

When questioned about the affair, the captured lorry driver said that the other vehicles be-

longed to smugglers from Rweished and Faidah settlements near the Iraqi border.

The police found an automatic gun and a supply of ammunition in the impounded truck which carried 260 heads of sheep.

Al Ra'i also reported that police in the Hallabat region have arrested the murderer of a farm worker with Arab nationality, who had been stabbed to death inside a greenhouse at a farm where he had been employed.

The report said that the body was taken to Zarqa Hospital for autopsy, it was proved that the victim was stabbed in the abdomen several times with a sharp knife.

According to police sources, quick investigation into the case led to the immediate arrest of the assassin who admitted to have committed that crime. No other details were made available.

## South farmers to get interest-free loans

KARAK (J.T.) — Farmers in the Karak region Tuesday began receiving interest-free loans from allocations made by the government to help encourage stock breeding and tidy the farms over the present difficulties caused by this year's drought.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran made a tour of the southern regions of Maan, Tafleah and Karak last March and promised farmers interest-free loans through the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), in the light of the agricultural situation in the south where he had been employed.

The government will guarantee these loans and will pay interest on them," Badran told a public meeting in Karak during his tour.

In addition, the government has taken measures to reschedule loans due on local village and municipal councils and has doubled the quantities of animal feed supplied to the three drought-affected governorates.

According to the ACC Direc-

## Government plans free market for red meat, subsidy for breeding

By Joumana Halasa  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The government plans to introduce a free market for red meat in Jordan by allowing the private sector import of live cattle and sheep to be bred and butchered locally and will support livestock breeding by subsidising fodder, the Ministry of Supply announced Tuesday.

"The government policy has been and will be to ensure low prices for the consumer," said Radi Ibrahim, undersecretary at the ministry. He explained that the new move would also help counter malpractices involving unauthorised and black market sale of subsidised meat and fodder in addition to creating new employment opportunities in livestock breeding.

The government policy has been and will be to ensure low prices for the consumer," said Radi Ibrahim, undersecretary at the ministry. He explained that the new move would also help counter malpractices involving unauthorised and black market sale of subsidised meat and fodder in addition to creating new employment opportunities in livestock breeding.

Ibrahim told a press conference that the ministry's new plan would result in regular and sufficient supplies of mutton and beef in the Kingdom, which has been facing a shortage over the past several months.

The price per kilo of meat of imported sheep and beef is expected to be in the range of JD 2,250 to JD 2,500, depending on the demand and supply situation, according to the Council of Ministers this week.

However, he said, the prices will still be about 30 per cent

less than the present price of local fresh meat, which sells for around JD 3,800 per kilogramme.

According to the official, the 1989 consumption of meat in Jordan was 46,000 tonnes, made up of 17 per cent of local fresh meat, 32 per cent frozen meat, and the rest imported mutton and beef. The total volume represented 1,200,000 heads of sheep, he said. At present, the local animal wealth is around 575,000.

The ministry plans for this year include the import of 1,500,000 heads of sheep and cattle with a view to not only meeting the local needs but also export of local meat.

According to the new plan, an amount of JD 15 million will be allotted to subsidise fodder for livestock with a view to encourage local breeding. The subsidy will be available only to those who are registered with the authorities as livestock breeders.

Every importer would be responsible to stock a minimum of 30 days fodder supplies for the imported animals and can obtain further quantities from the ministry warehouses at subsidised prices. Ibrahim said quoting a decision by the Council of Ministers this week.

Ibrahim said many instances of "malpractices" involving

imported meat and subsidised fodder such as sorghum and hay had been brought to the attention of the authorities and the new measures would redress these problems.

According to sources, restaurants, which are not supposed to buy imported subsidised meat, had easy access to subsidised meat through the black market. The Ministry of Supply has issued several warnings against such practices. Another problem was that merchants used to hoard fodder and sell it at a higher price at times of shortage in the market, the sources said. Part of the quantity of fodder was also smuggled out of the country for sale outside, the sources said.

Among measures to be adopted by the government are the reduction of a "consumer tax" from JD 8 to JD 2 per head of sheep, Ibrahim said Tuesday. A JD 10 per head of beef will be levied. Only rams could be imported for the purposes of butchering and each should not weigh more than 40 kilograms while the net meat weight of each should not be more than 18 kilograms.

Ibrahim said many instances of "malpractices" involving

coordination with the Ministry of Supply, will ensure that the meat of all imported animals is fit for human consumption according to the local standards, in addition to requiring proper certificates and documents from the country of origin.

Ibrahim said the recent shortages of imported meat in the local market was due to "the inability of the private contractor to live up to the contract terms." According to sources, the contractor was unable to supply regular consignments as stipulated under the contract because of the upheavals in Romania, a long-term source of meat for Jordan. At one point, Romanian workers refused to load meat destined for Jordan arguing that there was more pressing local need in Romania than for exporting meat.

According to Ibrahim, the ministry and the contractor are now in court over the contractor's failure to fulfil the contract obligations.

Ibrahim reaffirmed the present government's commitment to subsidise basic food commodities such as sugar, rice, wheat, oil and milk. "The government is fully committed to maintaining these subsidies," he told the press conference.

## 66,302 students sit for tawjih exams

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education and Higher Education Mohammad Hamdan Tuesday

vising the examinations which began Thursday.

"According to the current regulations, a combination of the results of the two sessions of tawjih will make up the final result which is expected to appear in late July," the officials said.

In addition to Jordan, a total of 72 Jordanian students in Tunis are taking the tawjih examinations in scientific and literary streams, according to ministry officials. The examinations are being supervised by Tunisian Ministry of Education officials in cooperation with the Jordanian embassy in Tunis.

A total of 66,302 students, who were registered for the first term examination last January, are sitting for the second session of examination, which will last until June 25, according to ministry officials.

They said that 857 halls had been made available for the students who are sitting for examinations in the literature, science, commerce, agriculture, industry, nursing and hotel management streams.

At least 9,000 teachers have been assigned the task of supervi-



The chairman and chief editor of Al Ra'i, the chief editor of the Jordan Times and staff of the Jordan Press Foundation Company say farewell to long-time colleague Ibrahim Abdul Karim Al Masri (standing) who resigned from his job as printing chief (photo by Yousef APALIS).

## Al Ra'i honours retiring printer

AMMAN (J.T.) — The chief printer of the Arabic daily Al Ra'i, Mr. Ibrahim Abdul Karim Al Masri, has resigned his post after a 20-year service, and was honoured by the newspaper management at a ceremony held at the Jerusalem Hotel.

Al Masri, who plans to go into private business, said in a speech that he enjoyed every moment of

his service with the Al Ra'i team of colleagues who, he said, overwhelmed him with affection and kindness.

Chief editor of Al Ra'i daily, Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, thanked Al Masri for his efforts and his loyalty and presented him with a token gift from Al Ra'i staff and a certificate of merit in recognition of his services.

## Seminar on natural resources reviews prospecting, exporting

AMMAN (Petra) — Directors-general of the Arab Potash Company (APC), Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC), Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and deputy director general of the Arab Mining Company (AMC), as well as president of the Jordanian Geologists Association were the main speakers at a symposium on natural resources in Jordan, organised by the Jordanian Geologists Association's Cultural Committee.

NRA outlined the importance of Jordan's geographic situation, which, he said, has helped the company to market 70 per cent of its production to two major regions, situated to the east of Suez Canal, namely the Arab Peninsula, the Indian sub-continent, South East Asian countries, the Japanese Islands, Philippines, Australia and New Zealand.

NRA pointed out that the prices of potash worldwide have been on the decline during the

years 1985, 1986 and 1987 because of 'cut-throat' competition among producers.

JPMC Director-General Wasef Azar talked about his company's plans to develop its technical capacities, to be able to undertake scientific experiments and research on phosphate ores in the various production sites.

He added that the company has carried out tests on the production of compound fertilisers, which will suit the soil in New Zealand.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

### Islamic leader congratulates King

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received a congratulatory cable from Sheikh Jad Ul Haq Ali Ul Haq, chairman of the World Islamic Council, congratulating him on the Great Arab Revolt and the Army Day. In his cable, Sheikh Jad Ul Haq praised King Hussein's honourable stand in support of Arab causes and voiced full support for Jordan in its efforts to counter the Zionist conspiracies. He called on the Islamic and Arab countries to extend the necessary support for Jordan to enable it to face the challenges and difficulties facing it.

### House to discuss laws annulments

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament's legal committee will hold a meeting Wednesday under the chairmanship of Deputy Husein Mousli. The committee is scheduled to discuss a draft law for the annulment of the National Medical Institution in 1990, an amendment for the military service law for the year 1990, an amendment to the Jordanian universities law in 1990 and an amendment to the higher education law in 1990.

### Faqir leaves for Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Faqir leaves for Baghdad Wednesday to take part in the meetings of ministers of Awqaf in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), which will be held there Thursday.

### Jordanian envoy meets Syrian officials

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador to Syria Nayef Al Hadid was received Tuesday by the Syrian prime minister's Deputy for Economic Affairs Salim Yassin. Hadid also met the Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mohammad Al Asad. Hadid discussed in the meetings the ties between Jordan and Syria and ways to bolster and promote them.

### Jordan attends Olympic committees

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan took part in the meetings of the Olympic committees federation which convened in Barcelona, Spain between June 3 and 9. Jordan's delegation, which was headed by Minister of Youth Ibrahim Al Ghazalbeh, also attended the meetings of the Arab committees, which preceded the federation's meetings. In the meetings the Arab committees affirmed the need to support the Palestinian Olympic Committee's demand to join the federation and Jordan's demand to list the known do and squash as Olympic games officially.

### Samra attends university graduation

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Mahmoud Al Samra Tuesday attended a graduation ceremony held at the university to celebrate the graduation of 723 students from the faculties of arts and law. At the end of the celebration, which was attended by senior military and civic officials and a number of teaching staff, Samra delivered certificates to the graduating students. The graduates include 593 students from the Faculty of Arts and 150 students from the Faculty of Law.

## WHAT'S ON EXHIBITIONS

- \* Exhibition of paintings depicting the Jordanian environment by Adel Al Sharari, Mohammed Assad and Hanan Khaza'leh at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- \* Art exhibition by Rafiq Al Lekhi at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- \* Exhibition entitled "La révolution: 200 ans après" at the French Cultural Centre.
- \* "Armenia '90" photo exhibition at Amman Municipality public library.

## TURKISH FILM WEEK

- \* Documentary film entitled "Art of Marketing — Feast of Colours" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:30 p.m.
- \* Lecture, in Arabic, entitled "Unemployment — Problem and Solution" by Dr. Seif Al Khazanah at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:30 p.m.

## LECTURE

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Minister of Culture Khaled Al Karaki, Tuesday, presents certificates of appreciation to students who participated in a reading competition organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's National Association for the Education of the Child (Petra photo)

## Education ministry to set up a new department for children

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture Khaled Al Karaki Tuesday presented gifts and certificates of appreciation to students who excelled in a reading competition for children, organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's (NHF) National Association for the Education of The Child.

Karaki demonstrated his ministry's plans to set up a new department for children's culture.

The association President Mohammed Al Siqour said that the child is the major concern of the association and pointed out that the education and proper preparation and development of children is the major preoccupation of the association.

Karaki demonstrated his ministry's readiness and willingness to cooperate with all institutions concerned with children, and

He reviewed the association's programme and future plans.

Also addressing the celebration

was Abeer Abu Al Saud, from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office in Amman.

Abu Sand underlined the importance of such competitions in promoting awareness and talked about the global summit for children which will be held in New York on Sept. 29 and 30.

NHF has set up the association in 1986 to supplement the Early Childhood Development Centre, which was set up by the foundation.

The statement said the Israeli

market in Jordan before and after the 1987 disengagement announcement, the ministry said in a statement.

The statement said Jordan has been assisting with the passage of West Bank products to neighbouring Arab countries.

The statement said that when crops enter, the government normally conducts a study of the local markets' needs for crops.

The ministry's statement said that only 30 per cent of the total amount of crops allowed to enter here were brought from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip following the disengagement largely due to difficulties faced by West Bank exporters.

Crops produced in the occupied lands have been on the

market in Jordan before and after the 1987 disengagement announcement, the ministry said in a statement.

## Jordan Times

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## Nothing to hide from the world

IT IS QUITE refreshing to hear Amnesty International welcoming the process of change in Jordan as contributing to safeguarding human rights in the Middle East. The report of the human rights watchdog comes at a time when Jordan is poised to consolidate the gains of its democratisation process into long-term landmarks in its history through legislation. The report contains many positive points in favour of Jordan, particularly when considering that democracy is still in infancy in the Kingdom.

In this vein, we would like to point out that Amnesty's reference to the new defence law, which is expected to be debated by Parliament soon, does not appear to have taken into consideration the fact that the legislation, as and when approved by Parliament, does not automatically take effect or replace the defence law of 1935. Indeed, the law may be strict in its provisions and options, but then the sensitive nature of the region and the circumstances that we live in have to be seen as the most significant element in the drafting of the legislation. Some parameters that apply to other Third World countries cannot be applied and others can only be selectively applied while assessing Jordan or its record if only because of the unique peculiarities of the Kingdom and the region.

In any event, the Jordanian leadership has made it abundantly clear that the new defence law would only be enacted in cases of extreme emergencies or crises and it would not be a cabinet recommendation as well as a royal decree before it is enforced. Over and above everything, the legislation has to secure the approval of the elected parliament, which, we are sure Amnesty will agree, is one that took office in one of the freest elections held in the Arab World.

The reference in the report to the death penalty still in effect in Jordan may have a point or two, but then the issue is so universal that it is debatable to no end. However, we would like to have seen the report mention that the death penalty has been very selectively applied in the Kingdom despite the fact that the provisions in the law of the land are rather broad based.

In the final analysis, however, we cannot but see the Amnesty report as another tribute to the changing times in Jordan. We are living and learning, with our eyes set much farther ahead, and have nothing to hide from the world.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

AL RA'I described the formation of the new Israeli government a declaration of war on the Arabs, a long war which means further disasters for the Arabs but a kind of suicide for Israel. The paper said that with the formation of an extremist rightist government in Israel there can be no chance for moderation or stability in the Middle East, and the situation will sooner or later be sliding towards the dangerous precipice. Yitzhak Shamir was not satisfied by bringing in very extreme elements but he chose on his side those ministers who have declared plans for stifling the intifada and want to launch more acts of aggression on the Arabs, said the paper. The nature of the new Israeli government is a flagrant defiance of all efforts designed to create an opportune climate for peace in the region, and it is indeed a threat to the idea of peace, the paper continued. There is no doubt that any new war between the Israelis and the Arabs will be a long one, but the dangers inherent in such a conflict are bound to be tragic for the Israeli society, the paper added. It is interesting to see whether extremism will further cement U.S.-Israeli ties or will cause differences between them because of the new government's policies that would result in a new explosion, Al Ra'i said.

NO ONE should believe that the United States will have sharp differences with the Jewish state over its policies in the Arab region, columnist in Al Ra'i said. Tareq Masarweh said that all that Washington can do, if it is not satisfied with the attitude of its Israeli ally, is to wash its hands of the Middle East question, something which it had been threatening to do all the time. But at the same time Washington will no doubt continue to provide absolute support for the Israelis in their actions and financial aid to enable them to carry out their ambitious designs in the Arab region, the writer said. Of course, the Arabs should not reject a settlement with Israel, but they ought to make Washington understand that a settlement with a government like that of Yitzhak Shamir is out of the question because he and his men have no political credibility, the columnist wrote. On the other hand Israel is no doubt bent now on suppressing the Palestinian uprising and is no doubt intent on implementing the other plans which include the deportation of Palestinians to southern Lebanon or to Jordan and the imposition of an Israeli-style autonomy rule on the occupied West Bank and Gaza, the writer continued. He said that the Arabs had to understand that the new Israeli government is a "high dam" standing in the face of any political settlement.

SAWT AL SHAAB said that Shamir and his new government are now expected to carry out their plan of absorbing more Jews, stifling the intifada and perpetuating Israel's occupation of Arab land. The paper said that the new government in Israel will close one door after another for any lingering prospects for a peaceful settlement with the Arabs. Not only will this government pursue efforts to commit massacres in Arab lands, but will also threaten the existence of the neighbouring Arab countries, the paper said. For this reason we believe that Jordan is confronting a very dangerous moment in its history, the paper said. The situation, the paper added, prompts Jordan and the Palestinians to issue an urgent appeal to the Arabs to help stop this danger from engulfing the Arab Order and ruining the Arab Nation's future prospects of living in peace.

## ECONOMIC FORUM

# Going back to the Income Tax Law

By Dr. Abdalla Makh

SURELY you remember that piece of legislation which was hotly debated in the Lower House of Parliament before it rose for its summer vacation. Of course, I am talking about the Income Tax Law. In the present extraordinary session of parliament, the law will be considered by the Senate. If you earn more than JD 100 a month, you must be very interested in that legislation because it gave the taxman a licence to be at your heels and after your money. Let us, however, recall the main events.

Actually we had two pieces not one: Provisional Income Tax Law No: 4 (1989) and Provisional Income Tax Law

No: 40. (1989). A provisional law must be approved by the two houses of Parliament but is enforced until it is rejected by them. Law No: 4 tightened the screws on banks and financial companies and was calmly received by all parties, including banks. The story was completely different with Law No: 40, which stirred nationwide outcry, and resentment as well. This law raised income tax rates, practically on all persons, irrespective of the very nice words used to present it to the public opinion such as its being very kind to low-income groups. Law income seemed to mean income less than around JD 1,200 per annum, which was very low indeed measured by

the standards of a high inflation era. The resentment stemmed from the fact that the tax increases came at a period of both soaring costs of living and unemployment. However, it was particularly very harsh to banks and financial companies as it set the average tax rate on their income at a minimum of 35 per cent. To understand that, remember that the maximum marginal, not even the average, tax rate on bank income in the U.S. is 28 per cent. Average rates are less than marginal ones.

The Financial Committee of the Lower House studied both laws. Some members thought that Law No: 40 was unconstitutional and therefore wanted to reject it as a whole without even discussing any of its articles. Eventually, the committee rejected the individual articles of Law No: 40 on technical and economic grounds, which was practically the same as rejecting it due to unconstitutionality. The committee addressed itself only to the gentler Law No: 40.

When the debate started, the House seemed to be on its way to adopt the recommendations of the committee. To the government, the attitude of the House was outrageous and was about to cause certain resignations from the Cabinet. As the debate was drawing to a close, a deal was struck between the government and the deputies.

The government agreed to the dropping of Law No: 40 provided its article setting minimum tax on bank income at 35 per cent be transferred to Law No: 4 and be approved by the House. That was done after cutting down that percentage to 30 per cent. Thus the harsh Law No: 40 was rejected by the House of Representatives and Law No: 4 was approved after introducing minor revisions to it. The deal had been made on the expense of banks!

But that is not the end. Provisional Law No: 4 has to be approved by the Senate so as to become effective and Law No: 40 has also to be rejected by the Senate before being scrapped.

Time is passing but the government is not in a hurry. Actually, it must be happy for that, and the explanation is very simple.

The effective tax legislation now is Law No: 40 which did not repeat, at the time it was issued, Law No: 4, with its very high tax rates. It will continue in force until it shall have been rejected by the Senate and that rejection is endorsed by the King and published in the official gazette. It is only then that Law No: 4 comes in force. Income Tax collected during the first five months of this year approximated JD 90 million, that is 90 per cent of income tax projected for the whole fiscal year. The only party in a hurry must be taxpayers.

## Cheney: Only peace talks can bring Israel 'real security'

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of Defence Richard Cheney says that while the United States remains committed to ensuring Israel's security and qualitative military edge, it is also committed to pursuing a comprehensive peace settlement.

"Israel's security depends upon the success of this process," Cheney's told the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) annual policy conference June 11.

"Real security (for Israel) can only come through successful negotiations with Palestinians and Arab States that leads to a durable peace. This is the objective that the United States has pursued this year," he said.

Cheney said the United States has sought to develop a step-by-step process designed to translate the principles of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 into reality. The starting point, he stressed, is "a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue in Cairo leading to elections and negotiations."

Following is an unofficial transcript of Cheney's remarks:

I know there are a lot of people who think that the Middle East is a tough policy area, full of frustrations and political land mines. But, in some ways, this is a piece of cake. If I weren't here I'd probably be negotiating this morning with Congress about my defence budget.

Earlier this morning, I know that Vice-President Quayle gave you an overview of the administration's policies on the Middle East. And I do not intend to go over that ground again. Suffice it to say that the U.S. commitment to Israel remains absolutely solid and unalterable.

We have, from time to time, had our differences of opinion. There is not an ally in the world with whom we have not had an occasional disagreement, but show me a marriage in which there have never been disagreements and I'll show you a couple with no personality.

The important thing in a good

relationship is to remember that disagreements are not all there is. As long as the foundation remains strong, the relationship will, too. We understand that Israel has had to struggle to preserve itself. We understand that no country can be expected to take a risk for peace unless it feels secure. Rest assured, therefore, that the United States remains committed to insuring Israel's security, and we will continue to support Israel's qualitative military edge in the region.

At the same time, we are also committed to pursuing a comprehensive peace settlement. Israel's security depends upon the success of this process. Israel must remain strong to secure that peace, but weapons and technology alone are not sufficient. Real security can only come through successful negotiations with Palestinians and Arab States that leads to a durable peace. This is the objective the U.S. has pursued this year.

The principles underlying our approach are well known. They build on U.S. Resolutions 242 and 338, on the concept of territory for peace. They are built on the understanding that Israel must have secure and defensible borders. And they are built on the recognition that there must be a comprehensive peace that creates peace not only between Israel and the Palestinians but between Israel and all its Arab neighbours.

Such concerns, obviously, are not limited to the Asian Pacific region. A few months ago, a Washington Post headline said that partly because of the changes in U.S.-Soviet relations, an anxious Israel fears that the world and especially the U.S. is losing interest in it. Sometime later, a Washington Jewish Week wondered whether the end of the cold war will mean that Israel will be less of a strategic asset. These concerns, obviously, are not limited to the Asian Pacific region. A few months ago, a Washington Post headline said that partly because of the changes in U.S.-Soviet relations, an anxious Israel fears that the world and especially the U.S. is losing interest in it. Sometime later, a Washington Jewish Week wondered whether the end of the cold war will mean that Israel will be less of a strategic asset.

We have sought to develop a step-by-step process designed to translate those principles into reality; the starting point: A Palestinian-Israeli dialogue in Cairo leading to elections and negotiations. The process will enhance Israel's security, and the process built on the premise of Israel's May 14, 1989, initiative deserves a positive response. It also requires the Arab states, besides Egypt, to demonstrate their commitment to reconciliation with Israel. There are no easy alternatives.

Peace clearly also has to mean

an end to terrorism. The United States is horrified by the May 30th attack off the beaches near Tel Aviv. As President Bush said last Friday, the dialogue between the U.S. and the PLO is predicated on a renunciation of terrorism. To make peace, of course, Israel needs to be strong, and the United States has always been committed to helping Israel preserve that strength through our special relationship.

We will continue to be committed to that relationship. Like any good relationship, this one has many sides: cultural, political, military, economic.

Last week President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachev had a successful and productive summit meeting here in Washington. The meetings reflected the historic changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union over the last year. The relationship between the two superpowers clearly has been moving to a new footing. I think we can safely say that the Warsaw Pact is no longer a dangerous military alliance, and NATO's fear of sudden Soviet invasion of Western Europe has been dramatically reduced. Obviously, these changes have been for the good. However, there remain many uncertainties.

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Peace clearly also has to mean

a formal relationship of strategic cooperation between the U.S. and Israel. Since then, the two countries' strategic ties have become closer than ever. Let me be clear that I am talking not only about what goes on at the top levels of government. I am also talking about a day to day working relationship and information sharing all up and down the line.

For example, our military services have been conducting valuable exercises with the Israelis for some time, and will continue to do so. In addition, Israel is slated to get 35 per cent of the administration's fiscal 1991 budget request for security assistance.

Israel is due to begin taking delivery on its third order of F-16 aircraft in 1991. We also expect the Israeli Defence Force to be getting its first Apache attack helicopter soon, and we are funding a portion of Israel's naval modernisation programme.

There was also a significant increase during the 1980s in U.S. procurements of Israeli defence products. These procurements went from a level of \$51 million in 1984 to almost \$351 million last year. That's a concrete demonstration of the level of cooperation and mutual support between our two nations. Of course, future spending levels may depend in part on size of the overall U.S. defence budget.

Finally, the United States has a number of joint research and development projects underway with Israel, including several that are part of our Strategic Defence Initiative, or SDI. In fact, in dollar terms Israel has been the largest foreign participant in SDI programme. Major SDI projects in Israel have included:

— An Israeli test bed programme to develop a computer-based analysis centre to evaluate theatre missile defence designs;

— The hypervelocity gun programme, to explore methods of achieving very high rates of projectile acceleration;

— And, of course, the Arrow anti-tactical ballistic missile ex-

periment,

much more clear cut. The threat of a Soviet land invasion in Europe may have declined, but the Soviet strategic arsenal is still a threat and a potential threat.

More importantly, as you in this audience well know, what has been happening in Eastern Europe does not do away with the threat of violence erupting in other parts of the world, and many of those threats could easily bear upon interests that are vital to the United States.

As friends of Israel well know, these claims can endanger the peace and threaten the stability of an entire region. If those kinds of situations threaten important interests of the United States or our allies, we must be prepared to exert a restraining influence. And sometimes, unavoidably, that will require us to use American military power.

I said earlier that the U.S. commitment to Israel is absolutely unshakable, and it is. But the real-world value of our commitment to any ally depends on our ability to project American power. To put it simply, our commitments are only as good as our ability to back them up. At a time when budgets are shrinking, that will require a highly trained, mobile, and flexible force supported by sophisticated equipment, developed and forward-looking research and development efforts.

Some who like to portray themselves as great friends of Israel are also in the forefront of those who want to cut the heart out of the United States defence budget. They seem to think that we can weaken our position globally without harming our ability to help our close friends. I believe those two positions are fundamentally incompatible. We in the United States must not let ourselves become just another regional power. If we do, we and our friends such as Israel may ultimately have to suffer the consequences.

— USA

## Communism shows deep roots in Bulgaria

By Meriel Beattie

Reuter

SOFIA — Bulgarian opposition supporters, stunned by predictions that former Communists have won the country's first free elections in four decades, are reacting with a mixture of anger and incredulity.

"This chance, and all this work and for what, for what?" said one voter who claimed to have supported the Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) since it was formed seven months ago.

"This country has just voted in the only officially, freely elected Communist Party in Eastern Europe."

The polls Sunday and a second round on June 17 complete a series of elections in Central and East European Countries which have ousted hardline Communist leaders.

But Bulgaria, where reform Communists replaced hardline leader Todor Zhivkov last November, is the first where a former Communist Party seems to have retained majority support in multi-party elections.

As the nation waited for full official results of Sunday's first round, forecasts based on a vote sample by the West German institute INFAS put the former communists, regrouped as the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), in the lead with 47.6 per cent.

This would translate into 98 of the 200 seats in the 400-member national assembly to be decided on a proportional basis.

INFAS gave the UDF, whose leaders had said they were confi-

## Mutt'n'Jeff

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A SPONGE HOLDS WATER AND COLD WATER IS COOLING — ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GET THE SUIT SOAKING W

## Sign language interpreter-training programme at the National Speech and Hearing Centre in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A deaf man from an isolated village is jailed. He is accused of killing a member of a neighbouring tribe because this tribe has allegedly murdered a member of his family. This deaf man cannot read or write nor does he know much of the deaf sign language as he has never been to school spending his childhood and adulthood as a shepherd. The court tries to call an interpreter for the deaf. Where will the judge find one as there are few trained interpreters for the deaf available in Jordan. If a sign language interpreter is found, how will this interpreter make sure the deaf man's side of the story is understood? Can the judge guarantee this deaf man a fair trial? Who will pay for the interpreter?

These are just a few of the critical issues which 14 Jordanian hearing students are discussing in a unique training programme for interpreters for the deaf sponsored by the National Speech and Hearing Centre funded by the United Nations Development Project with informational input from Deaf Education from Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas U.S.

This five-month project is one of the many projects initiated by Manal Hamzeh, the director of the National Speech and Hearing Centre which is part of the Ministry of Health. The centre offers the only comprehensive programme for Jordanian citizens with speech, language, and hearing impairments as well as information and support for their families. For example, the centre conducts speech and hearing evaluations, speech rehabilitation for children and adults, sign language classes for parents and their deaf children and most recently a training

course to prepare sign language interpreters for the deaf. The interpreter-training project headed by Hamzeh, began in March and April of this year when Hind Abed Rabbo, Jordan's first T.V. sign language interpreter visited several interpreter-training programmes in Texas and Louisiana, U.S. For 7 weeks, Abed Rabbo consulted with interpreter-training administrators, instructors, students and members of the American deaf community. She attended numerous workshops, classes and conferences to gather information on how to set up interpreter training in Jordan.

Currently, 14 professionals in deaf education from the Salt school, Queen Alia's school, Raja school, and Al Amal school were selected to participate in this project. These students expressed an interest in increasing their sign language and knowledge about interpreting procedures.

Dr. Robert Moulton and Dr. Jean Andrews, professors of Deaf Education from Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas U.S. came to Amman and lectured to these 14 students at the National Speech and Hearing Centre on such topics as: the psychology of deafness, the benefit of sign language for psychological, social-emotional and linguistic development of deaf people, the limits of using speech, impaired audition and lipreading as a method of communication for the severe and profoundly deaf individual, the ethics of interpreting for different populations of deaf persons in various settings (i.e. in hospitals, clinics, court, schools, business, on T.V., at the mosque). The class also discussed how many Jordanian deaf citizens are often isolated in villages or hidden in the homes by their families; consequently, these

deaf persons do not know much sign language. Interpreters, therefore, must use mime, pantomime pictures and drawings and perhaps the assistance of an intermediary deaf interpreter in order to fulfill their role as interpreter for them in court or in the hospitals and clinics.

Additionally, Hamzeh, director of the centre will lecture to the interpreter class on the Temporary Legislation #44 (1989) which was designed to take care of the handicap in Jordan. Hamzeh states that this legislation is weak and needs to be clarified with specific policies addressing the highly specialised needs of deaf individuals and their families, teachers of the deaf and sign language interpreters. She urges all parents of deaf children and their families as well as professionals in deaf education to participate in revising and strengthening this legislation as it will critically affect the lives of deaf children and adults in Jordan.

Following the six weeks of lectures from the two university professors from the U.S., Abed Rabbo is conducting a formal class in Jordanian sign language, thus building on the sign language skills of her students. Abed Rabbo is assisted by her deaf brother, Sabri Abed Rabbo and Najah Taffal. Both assistants are active members of the deaf community and native users of Jordanian sign language. As a team, they will teach core sign language vocabulary, assist students in building up speech and accuracy in using sign as well as voicing in spoken Arabic the signs of the deaf. It is Abed Rabbo's goal to train several interpreters who may share with her the sign language interpretation of the Thursday evening TV news. Additionally, this project will train inter-

preters to assist the deaf community throughout Jordan.

During the last week of the project in August, Carla Carey, a deaf woman who is studying for her Masters Degree in Deaf Education at Lamar University will come to Amman for one week to evaluate the project. Carey will be accompanied by her husband, Shawn Carey, who is also deaf and is employed as an auto mechanic in Beaumont, Texas. The Careys will lecture to the deaf adults — both men and women from their clubs — on how the deaf person may best utilize the services of an interpreter.

During Dr. Robert Moulton and Dr. Jean Andrews' stay in Amman, they were able to visit deaf classrooms at Baqa'a and Suf refugee camps and the Irbid school for the deaf. Moulton and Andrews met with officials at the Ministry of Social Development to discuss procedures to set up a licensing board for the sign language interpreters in Jordan. Additionally, the American consultants met with parents of deaf children at the centre and advised them to learn sign language in order to maximise the psychological, socio-emotional and linguistic growth of their deaf children. It was pointed out that years can be lost of linguistic development if the parents fail to intervene with a visible mode of communication. A special class has already been set up by Hamzeh at the National Speech and Hearing Centre for parents and their deaf children to attend together to learn sign language.

The next project on the planning board for the National Speech and Hearing Centre is to identify key leaders in the Jordanian deaf community and have them tell stories in sign language on the TV. Attention, therefore, will be focused on providing sign language input to the hundreds of Jordanian deaf children who need to

develop more their communication skills so they can participate more fully in family and community life and as they grow older, better utilize the services of sign language interpreters at the university level for capable deaf students.

Fortunately, this is well short of the country's needs, and many bakeries have been forced out of business because of a flour shortage.

Imports are also banned of rice, poultry, maize, fresh fruit, vegetable oils, processed wood and textile fabrics, to encourage and protect local output. Cham-pagne is also banned.

The result is a shining example of how to adapt modern technology to local needs.

"It has been a forced creativity which has increased our technological know-how," Yusuf said.

And it is the kind of success story the government needs to bolster its much criticised four-year-old tough economic reform policies geared towards making Nigeria more self-reliant.

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Brewers were summoned. They saw their industry doomed.

"Nobody thought it was possible to make beer without barley malt," said Niyi Yusuf, marketing director of the country's biggest brewery, Nigerian Breweries Ltd. (NBL).

The country's 28 brewers were forced to adapt their technology to processing local grains — maize and sorghum. The cost has been high but the end product has gone down well among Nigerians at home and abroad, Yusuf said.

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Faced with collapsed foreign earnings and a mountain of foreign debt, the Nigerian economy cannot continue supporting import-led

Most breweries were hard pressed to raise the 100 million naira (\$12.6 million) needed to convert each plant to processing local grains. And they are still carrying out expensive research and development to improve the taste.

Lawrence Opeke, an agricultural expert, said the change to local grains dispelled the colonial myth that only barley malt was suitable for beer. He said any Nigerian cereal grain could be used.

Breweries are running at roughly 45 per cent of installed capacity, somewhat better than the average Nigerian plant.



## Politics is chronic even in Chinese countryside

By Jim Abrams  
Associated Press

"Political education is quite important," Ma said. "We shouldn't be motivated only by money."

People in Hubei are bombarded by political slogans on roadsides, in publications and in factories.

Many deal with such mundane issues as family planning or traffic safety. Others, including stone carvings embedded in railroad embankments that read "long live the Communist Party," probably date from the 1966-76 cultural revolution.

One slogan in a small Huashan collective factory, reflecting the new-muzzled economic reform sentiments of the mid-1980s, proclaimed: "time is money, profit is life."

Lei Feng slogans have begun appearing in every factory. "The spirit of Lei Feng is the traditional virtue of the Chinese people," said one in a Wuhan machinery

bloodiest fighting of the cultural revolution occurred in Wuhan.

Despite the tradition, most Hubei residents probably are just going through the motions of the latest political campaign, like their counterparts in Beijing.

As in the rest of China, all Communist Party members in Hubei factories and offices have been told to register again. The purpose is to weed out those tainted by pro-democracy sympathies, but it appears few in Hubei are in danger of expulsion.

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Often, the rhetoric is little more than a handy way to avoid prying question.

Another, at a textile factory in Xiangfan city run by the army, read: "the great successes of the past 40 years would be impossible without the Communist Party leadership, socialism and the government policy of democratic dictatorship."

Zuo Wenqing, an official in Huashan, said political education had been increased. "On orders of the central government, we strengthened the connection between cadres and workers and taught farmers to love the country, lead a simple life and work harder," he said.

Ma Yue, executive vice president of the 80,000-worker second automobile works in Shiyan, Western Hubei, said classes were begun after the June 1989 crackdown to study the works of Deng Xiaoping and other party leaders.

His general thought is a crystallisation of the wisdom of the people," was the cryptic reply.

A department store manager in Wuhan claimed following the socialist road was the key to his store's success.

He then said he was adopting new marketing systems that would foster competition between different sections of the store.

Blaring in the background was a soundtrack of the American movie "Saturday Night Fever."

## JORDAN MARKET PLACE

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JORDAN MARKET PLACE

## **Oil prices have hit bottom — Subroto**

SINGAPORE (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Secretary-General Subroto said Tuesday that oil prices have hit bottom and ruled out emergency OPEC talks to prevent any further falls.

"We feel \$14.24 is more or less the bottom already," he told an oil conference in Singapore by telephone from OPEC headquarters in Vienna. "From now we will see a strengthening of prices instead of further weakening."

"We are not going to have a special meeting or an emergency meeting," he said.

Subroto said the OPEC reference basket of seven crudes averaged \$14.24 a barrel in the first week of June.

The target price of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries for this basket is \$18.

At emergency talks in May, OPEC ministers agreed to reduce production by just over 1.4 million barrels per day (bpd) to try to reverse the sharp drop in oil prices this year.

Prices have fallen again since then due to reports of continued high OPEC output. The Middle East benchmark crude, Dubai, fell a dollar last week to \$13.20 a barrel for July. July cargoes were quoted at \$13.30 on the Far East spot market Tuesday.

"The decision we took in May will be executed more in June and production will go down," Subroto told the conference in person but cancelled his trip because of the oil price crisis, organisers said.

In a paper presented on his

## **Eastern Europe seeking \$12b in aid from West**

BRUSSELS (AP) — European Community (EC) External Relations Commissioner Frans Andriessen said Monday East European nations will seek \$12 billion in short to medium term financial aid from the West.

He suggested donor nations create a "multipurpose restructuring facility" to encourage economic reforms in Eastern Europe to "enhance the credit-worthiness of beneficiary countries (and) act as a deterrent against speculation, encourage private investment and help stabilise exchange rates."

Andriessen said a quota system for subscriptions could be developed based on "acceptable criteria for burden-sharing" and arrangements for "managing the facility would be worked out in close cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank."

The EC Commission is coordinating an aid programme for Poland and Hungary through which 24 donor nations have pledged \$13 billion in financial and other aid. Next month, the donor nations will likely extend the aid package to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Initial contacts with these countries "suggest" they will request standby credits and loans similar to those for Poland and Hungary, Andriessen said.

Hungary benefits from a five-year, \$1 billion loan to help it restructure its economy and Poland has access to a \$1 billion "stabilisation fund."

"Czechoslovakia is looking for a large standby facility, while Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are seeking different forms of financial support," Andriessen said.

"Taken together these and other likely requests will probably total at least 10 billion European currency units (ECU) (\$12.1

billion) in the short and medium term," he said in a speech in Berlin. A text of his address to a financial conference was released by the EC head office here.

Andriessen said the Polish stabilisation fund underpinning "radical" reforms in Poland "which might otherwise have proved too risky. So far, it has not been necessary for Poland to draw on this facility demonstrating its success" in restructuring its economy.

He said East European nations face a challenging period.

"In the short run, the terms of trade will shift against the countries of central and Eastern Europe, whose goods are not yet internationally competitive, in favour of the Soviet Union, whose exports of energy and raw materials can more easily find hard currency outlets," Andriessen said.

Also, the Soviet Union may "not be willing or able" to supply basic commodities to East European nations and "may seek to increase imports of more advanced goods from the West, bypassing traditional East European suppliers," Andriessen said.

EIB's capital doubles

EC finance ministers agreed Monday to double the capital base of the European Investment Bank (EIB), the EC's long-term lending institution.

The ministers, acting as the EIB's board of governors, decided to raise the bank's subscribed capital from 28.8 to 57.6 billion European currency units (\$34.8 billion to \$69.6 billion).

The bank said it needed the additional capital to meet heightened demand for loans, stimulated by the prospect of the single European market for goods and services in 1993.

The EIB, which was founded

in 1958, has agreed to swap shares with Swissair

STOCKHOLM (R) — Scandinavian Airlines System said Monday it and Swissair would take 7.5 per cent stakes in each other as part of plans to form a European airline alliance.

The airlines hope to save tens of millions of dollars through the sharing of routes and other cooperation in the latest in a series of links between carriers serving Europe.

SAS said the deal will involve the issue of convertible debentures which will later be transformed into stock.

"The ambition is to establish a reciprocal cross ownership of 7.5 per cent... it is hoped the cross ownership can be realised in 18 months," SAS Financial Director Anders Claesson said in a statement.

The two companies last September announced plans to swap stakes of up to 10 per cent to form what they called the first major European airline alliance.

SAS President Jan Carlzon said larger stakes may be swapped in the future if cooperation proved

successful.

He said cooperation would initially bring combined cost savings of around 200 million crowns (\$32 million) a year. It was hoped savings would later reach a combined 600 million crowns (\$98 million) annually.

Swissair has said it expects to save around 50 million Swiss francs (\$34.7 million) within a few years by cooperating on certain routes.

Analysts see benefits for both airlines in the deal.

"With Swissair's connections in Africa and SAS's northern network the two can work together cutting flight times and improving use of capacity," said Mathias Loeijer, an analyst at Zurich Kantonbank.

But some said achieving the cross-shareholding through the issue of new stock could dilute SAS's profit per share.

"It was not what I wished for and it looks like dilution," said Mikael Sjowall of brokers Kleinwort Benson Securities Limited.

Others said it could prove diffi-

cult to conclude the deal because of rules governing foreign holdings in Swissair and because of the complicated ownership structure of SAS.

SAS is 50 per cent owned by the governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark through holding companies and the deal is subject to parliamentary approval.

Ole Hedberg, president of the Swedish holding company Aktiebolaget Aerotransport (ABA) confirmed that SAS's profit per share would be diluted as a result of the share swap but said there was no other solution.

"If this deal were not done the profit per share could fall even more as the profit as a whole would not grow at the same pace," Hedberg said.

Swissair and SAS are already associated in a cooperation agreement which spans Austrian Airlines and Finnair while Swissair has swapped off agreed to swap small stakes with Singapore Airlines. Delta Airlines of the United States.

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Swissair and SAS are already associated in a

# Sports

## Uruguay faces twin test against Spain

UDINE (R) — Uruguay's billing is an outside bet for the World Cup title and their claim to have cleaned up a notoriously violent act face the acid test when they meet Spain in their opening match of the finals Wednesday.

The South Americans earned a disastrous reputation for brutality in the 1986 Mexico finals but coach Oscar Washington Tabarez has vowed to change the image of his squad and captain Enzo Francescoli has said Uruguay's rough days are over.

Spain will be the first to find out whether they are serious in a potentially explosive encounter in Group E, which includes Belgium and South Korea and is probably the toughest section of the finals.

Photos below show Amman Little League baseball activities which ended last week in Amman.



### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAR HIRSCH  
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#### THE BEST CHANCE

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♥ A Q J  
♦ A 7 4  
♣ J 9 7 5

**WEST**  
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♥ 4 2 1  
♦ 8 7 3  
♣ K Q 8 6 2  
♦ A 10 9  
♣ K 4 3 2  
♦ A Q 10 6

**EAST**  
♦ K 9 5  
♥ K 10 9 6 5  
♦ 3 5 3  
♣ 8

**SOUTH**  
♦ K 10 9 6 5  
♥ K 10 9 6 5  
♦ 3 5 3  
♣ 8

The bidding:

South: West: North: East:  
Pass: Past: 1 NT: Pass:  
2: Pass: 2: Pass:  
3: Pass: 4: Pass:  
Pass: Pass:  
Opening lead: Four of ♦

We are indebted to a reader, D. Bruce Graff of San Jose, Calif., for this hand from a recent Swiss Team event. It illustrates an oft-stated principle: Don't put all your eggs in one basket. See if some other lie of the cards won't deliver your contract.

Four hearts is a perfectly normal contract, reached here after a Stayman sequence. Three no trump, difficult to reach, would have made as the cards lie.

West got the defense off to an

Despite his pledge, Tabarez knows he will never have a team of choirboys and has said he hopes World Cup referees will at least tolerate some rugged Latin soccer excitement.

"It's to be expected that World Cup matches should be rough. There is too much pressure on players. They are all fired up and it's quite natural for them to lash out sometimes," he said.

But he added that referees need not worry that things might get out of hand as his team was concerned and said he backed FIFA's call for fair play on the pitch.

Tabarez's only worry is the absence of key midfielder Santiago Ostolaza, out with a thigh

injury and likely to be replaced by young hopeful Ruben Pereira.

Ostolaza had hoped Tabarez would be patient with him and give him until Wednesday to recover. "But I decided not to wait for Ostolaza for this match and let him rest. We cannot risk losing him for the rest of the World Cup," Tabarez said.

The coach said the main strength of his team was the individual skills of Francescoli and Ruben Sosa, who have the rare ability to increase the tempo with quick accelerations and neat first touch passes.

He said his side was mentally ready for the match against Spain. "My players are not going to be surprised. They are ready for everything. They know they cannot lose their temper but must concentrate on playing and winning," he said.

The newspaper La Republica, under a headline "Is This All There Is To England?" said: "This was a painful match. Not quite an insult to the game of soccer but almost."

But experienced Spanish defender Manuel Sanchez is placing his confidence in his own team's skills. "Spain can get any result they want. This is a World Cup without any real favourites," he said.

Asked to name the top strikers in the first round group, Sanchez replied: "Butragueno, Martin Vasquez, Manolo" — his team mates.

Emilio Butragueno, dubbed "the vulture," made his name by scoring four goals against Denmark in the 1986 World Cup but has failed to fulfil his remarkable potential since then.

### 'Poor play' upsets Menem

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's President Carlos Menem Monday criticised the Argentine soccer team which was beaten 1-0 by Cameroon in the World Cup finals opening match but added that the title-holders could improve with a few changes.

"Cameroon is the dark horse in the World Cup. They performed better than we did, they ran fast and played hard... Argentina played poorly, very poorly. Menem, who was at Friday's match in Milan, told reporters at government house.

Nevertheless Menem, 59, who shortly after taking office last year donned shorts and boots to play with the Argentine team in a charity match, said he was still optimistic about his country's chances.

"With a few changes in the team, things may change," said Menem, who in April tried unsuccessfully to persuade head coach Carlos Bilardo to name more forwards to break Argentina's goal drought.

On returning to Argentina from Italy Sunday, Menem scoffed at reporters' suggestions he might have brought bad luck to the team by attending the opening match.

Argentine media openly joke about their leader's supposed jinx, often listing the misfortunes that befall people linked to him.

"I was in the stadium but I didn't play the match. That would be like blaming the Soviet Union's loss to Romania on (Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev," Menem said. Romania beat the Soviet 2-0 Saturday in Bari.

Argentina play the Soviet Union Wednesday and Romania next Monday, both in Naples, home of Argentine captain Diego Maradona's Napoli club.

Meanwhile, a government house official said that Menem nipped out of meetings Monday to catch glimpses of World Cup soccer matches on a giant television screen installed a few metres from his office.

"The president did not sit through all the matches, he just came in now and then to watch. But some of his ministers and secretaries stepped out of a cabinet meeting to watch the England-Ireland tie," said the official, who asked not to be named.

In order to qualify you need to fill in an application form by 10 October 1990.

To get a form and explanatory leaflet contact the Consular Section, British Embassy, P.O. Box 87, Aboud.

## Italians lash England for mediocre display

ROME (Agencies) — Italian commentators Tuesday lashed England's mediocre 1-1 draw with Ireland in their opening World Cup match, calling it boring and painful.

Newspapers and television and radio commentators were unanimous in describing England's showing as a disappointment.

The sports newspaper Corriere Dello Sport carried a big front page headline reading: "Painful English," while the top circulation Corriere Della Sera's sports page headline said: "A Derby in English. Means Boredom."

Television commentators during the game repeatedly criticised the lack of skills of the English and Irish players.

One of them, referring to the rain that fell during the match in the Sardinian capital of Cagliari, said: "This is a typical English-style of play in typically English weather."

The newspaper La Repubblica, under a headline "Is This All There Is To England?" said: "This was a painful match. Not quite an insult to the game of soccer but almost."

Gazzetta dello Sport, Italy's top sports newspaper, ran a headline: "No Play, We're British."

"A lot of rhythm but no imagination... this match is a candidate for being the dullest so far in the World Cup," it said.

Republic of Ireland manager Jack Charlton, whose team extended its unbeaten run to 14 games with a 1-1 World Cup

match.

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Emilio Butragueno, dubbed "the vulture," made his name by scoring four goals against Denmark in the 1986 World Cup but has failed to fulfil his remarkable potential since then.

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### GOETHE-INSTITUT AMMAN NACHKONTAKTREFFEN

Goethe-Institut Amman, Amman-Klub, GTZ Amman Laden alle Absolventen deutschsprachiger Universitäten und Institutionen recht herzlich zum nächsten Nachkontaktreffen am Montag, den 18.6.1990, 19 - 22.00 Uhr, im Garten des Goethe-Instituts ein.

Goethe-Institut, Jabal Amman, Al-Hikma Street

### BRITISH CITIZENS: RIGHT TO VOTE

The Representation of the People Act of 1989 has made important changes in who can vote in U.K. Parliamentary and European Parliamentary Elections.

- Even if you left the U.K. as long ago as October 1970 you can still vote.
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In order to qualify you need to fill in an application form by 10 October 1990.

To get a form and explanatory leaflet contact the Consular Section, British Embassy, P.O. Box 87, Aboud.

\* 15 September 1990 in Northern Ireland.

## Belgium crushes S. Korea

VERONA, Italy (AP) — Belgium wore down South Korea and then pulled away to a 2-0 victory on second-half goals by Marc Degryse and Michel De Wolf Tuesday in the opening World Cup match for both teams.

The skillful Belgians dominated the first half, but the South Korean defence shut the team down.

Degryse broke the deadlock in the 53rd minute when he floated a 27-metre shot over the head of goalie Choi In-Yong after the South Korean ventured too far out of the penalty area.

In the 64th minute, De Wolf picked off a pass inside the South

Korean area, then maneuvered into position and launched a rocket from the left side that blew by Choi.

More than 32,000 fans attended the match, which got Belgium off to a powerful start against Group E rivals Uruguay and Spain, both considered as strong as the top-seeded Belgians.

"Belgium has its best chance in the 67th minute, when heralded midfielder Kim Joong, nicknamed "little Samson" for his long hair, inadvertently headed away a shot that seemed headed into the open Belgian net.

Midfielder Bruno Versavel came close to scoring twice in the first six minutes.

## Caniggia expected to spearhead Argentina attack against USSR

TRIGORIA, Italy (Agencies) — Holders Argentina, still shell-shocked after the 1-0 defeat by Cameroon in the opening match of the World Cup, may make wholesale changes for the clash with the Soviet Union Wednesday.

Claudio Caniggia, the striker favoured by captain Diego Maradona who most troubled Cameroon's defence when he came on as a second half substitute, is expected to start the vital Group B match in Naples.

Coach Carlos Bilardo hinted he may turn to experienced players for the match the world champions must not lose if they are to retain a realistic chance of staying in the competition.

The Soviet Union lost 2-0 to Romania Saturday.

Bilardo, explaining that he would make no tactical changes, said:

"We'll continue with what we've been doing for 23 days. It's

what we did from 1984 to 1986

with (Ricardo) Giusti and 'Vasco' (Julio Olarticochea). Now we do it with (Nestor) Lorenzo and (Roberto) Sensini."

He was referring to the two players on the flanks in his five-man midfield who double as backs.

The newer members of the Argentine side were let down by nerves against Cameroon and Bilardo could be planning to field a majority of 1986 veterans against the Russians.

Giusti, 33, and Olarticochea, 31, were in the side which beat West Germany in the World Cup final in Mexico four years ago.

The other 1986 veterans in the squad, Maradona, goalkeeper Nery Pumpido, stopper Oscar Ruggeri and midfielder Sergio Batista and Jorge Burruchaga,

meanwhile, a wall of sound from adoring Napoli fans will galvanise a dispirited Diego Maradona when he leads Argentina against the Soviet Union in a knife-edge World Cup match Wednesday.

The world champions hope the 70,000 crowd at the San Paolo stadium, home of Maradona's Napoli, will inspire them to a redeeming victory after their shock 1-0 loss to Cameroon in the tournament's opening match.

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## Bush rebuffs latest Gorbachev proposal on united Germany

**WASHINGTON (R)** — President George Bush Tuesday shrugged aside Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's suggestion that a united Germany become an "associate member" of both the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Warsaw Pact alliances.

"Our position is well known to him, which is that a unified Germany should be in NATO with no conditions," Bush told reporters at the start of a meeting with Republican congressional leaders.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, speaking to reporters in Bonn earlier Tuesday, also turned a cold shoulder to the latest proposal by Gorbachev.

"This is a proposal we do not consider realistic. We reject it," Kohl said.

Bush said Gorbachev's proposal, outlined in a speech to the Soviet Parliament, had been presented during the Soviet leader's

five-day visit to Washington from May 31-June 3.

"That matter was discussed here," Bush said.

Gorbachev suggested Tuesday that a change in NATO doctrine and strategy could ease the way for a united Germany to join the Western alliance.

"We would welcome changes to the (NATO) alliance's military doctrine, which was engendered by the cold war," he declared.

"Within such a framework, a new solution could be found for ensuring security for a united Germany."

Gorbachev, reformulating an idea aired earlier this year by his

Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, said a fresh approach by NATO could make it possible for the new German state to play an "associate part" in both alliances.

This would involve both pre-

sent German states in maintaining all their obligations under their present alliances, with Bonn's army subject to NATO and the East German army subject to the new German government, he said.

He told the deputies this could be covered by a formula of associated membership of the new German state in the two blocs, while they continue to exist. This double membership could be the outline of new European structures.

During a transition period while NATO and the Warsaw Pact transformed themselves, Gorbachev added, Soviet troops would remain on the territory of what is now East Germany.

The "association" proposal, diplomats said, was clearly a moderated version of the Kremlin's original suggestion that the new state belong to both alliances — an idea flatly rejected by the West and by the new East German government.

Gorbachev's remarks followed talks focused on the unity issue in the western Soviet city of Brest Monday between Shevardnadze and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

In Brussels, NATO said Tues-

day the Soviet suggestion did not seem "promising to pursue."

But its response was noticeably more cautious and less hardline than previous reactions to Soviet proposals for resolving the problem of Germany's military status.

The idea of associated mem-

bership of a united Germany in both alliances, or of a dual mem-

bership, does not seem promising to pursue," a NATO spokesman said.

A disarmed contra rebel leaves El Almendro security zone accompanied by his wife and child.

## U.N. officials expect contra surrender to end this week

**MANAGUA (AP)** — More than 11,000 contra rebels have laid down their weapons under a peace accord signed with the government and another 4,000 were expected to disarm this week, officials said Monday.

Although the rebels did not meet the Sunday deadline for disbanding their entire force, the remaining resistance members were expected to report to U.N. officials by the end of the week.

"We trust it will end this week," Fernando Castanón of the U.N. peacekeeping force in Nicaragua said of the demobilisation.

The disbanding of the U.S.-backed army that fought the former Sandinista government effectively ends Nicaragua's nine-year-old civil war, which cost 30,000 lives and helped push the economy close to ruin.

President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro was expected this week to announce the next step in the peace process — a plan to trim the Sandinista People's Army, which are the government forces and most powerful weapon of the former government.

"The relationship between the two superpowers clearly has been moving toward a new footing," he said.

However, he said, "the threat of a Soviet land invasion in Europe may have decline, but the Soviet strategic arsenal is still a threat."

Cheney also predicted that 15 countries are expected to be producing ballistic missiles by the year 2000.

He said the list included Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria and North Korea. He said at least six of the 15 will have intermediate range missiles by the turn of the century.

The Defence Secretary said 23 countries have confirmed or suspected chemical warfare programmes and 10 have or may have biological warfare programmes.

"Iraq has been the source of some particularly disturbing news in recent month," he said, noting its alleged attempt to acquire electronic trigger mechanisms suitable for nuclear weapons, a claim to possess sophisticated chemical weapons and a recent televised test for a first stage booster rocket.

The protesters, who have been blocked university square in downtown Bucharest since April 22, marched from there to the government headquarters in Victory Square.

Outside the headquarters, they shouted slogans such as "down with Communism" and "the only solution is another revolution" — an allusion to the December revolution that toppled Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

After the policy intervention, the number of protesters swelled to about 1,000, then dwindled again shortly afterward.

"They were clubbing the people who did not want to go from the square... so hard that some of them fell to the ground," said Marian Tanasescu, 34, an engineer.

But unofficial exit polls gave Fujimori a 20 percentage point advantage and Vargas Llosa, fronting a coalition of centrist and rightist parties, accepted defeat Sunday night.

Some Vargas Llosa diehards, however, have been reluctant to grant Fujimori his victory.

About 300 of the novelist's supporters, many of them chanting "coup, coup, coup" gathered outside Vargas Llosa's home Monday night to demand the military step in to block Fujimori from power.

"We're going to get rid of Fujimori and send him back to Japan," said one of the demonstrators.

"All the dirty, ignorant and illiterate people of this country voted for the oriental but we, the people with culture, are not going to let him come to power," said another.

Fujimori said his victory was due to his ability to communicate with the poor and their fear of economic shock measures proposed by Vargas Llosa's centre-right coalition.

Outgoing centre-left President Alan García leaves behind annual inflation of 2,000 per cent.

The \$80-million Insat satellite will replace one that was de-

bols had handed in their weapons and registered with U.N. peacekeepers.

About 4,000 rebels remained to be demobilised.

The rebels include about 12,000 fighters and others who have served as messengers, cooks and in other roles and now want the benefits and protection offered by the disbanding programme.

Those registering include children as young as 11.

The contra forces are turning in their weapons at security zones set up from the northern Honduran border to the southern Costa Rican frontier. Yatama rebels have been demobilising in their home region, the remote Atlantic area.

After several suspensions, the disbanding picked up following May 30, when rebels and the government signed a protocol establishing regional development centres where former rebels and their families could live.

However, many contras taking part in a mass demobilisation last weekend said they were going to their hometowns rather than the centres.

Chamorro is considering a 40 per cent reduction in Nicaragua's army, which under the former Sandinista government grew to be the largest in Central America, military and diplomatic sources said Monday.

The military sources, who asked not to be identified, said a plan expected to be announced

this week by Chamorro will bring a gradual 40 per cent cut in the 40,000-man permanent army.

At the height of the war against the U.S.-backed contra rebels, the popular Sandinista army also included an additional 30,000 conscripts. But the number of draftees serving in the army has fallen since Chamorro, upon taking office in April, suspended the obligatory two-year military service.

Managua-based diplomats also said that Chamorro was thought to be considering a cut in the army of upwards of 40 per cent. The plan is also said to include a provision for the resignation of top army officer General Humberto Ortega, the older brother of former president and Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega.

Over the past weekend, several army officers who said they did not want to serve under a non-Sandinista government or who wanted to study were granted discharges from the army, the military sources said. They said the discharges were the first part of the yet-to-be announced military reduction.

Senior Chamorro advisor Alfredo Cesar said over the weekend that the president would likely announce his army reduction plan Wednesday.

Chamorro, who on Saturday announced that the contra war had ended, was committed to the army reduction plan under demobilisation accords signed with rebel leaders.

## COLUMN 10

### Checkpoint Charlie being hauled away

**WEST BERLIN (AP)** — Checkpoint Charlie, the small building that long was a gateway between East and West, will be loaded onto a truck this week and hauled away, the U.S. military in Berlin said Monday. Surrounded by bales, photographed by millions and now pushed into obsolescence, the Berlin Wall checkpoint will cease to exist Thursday morning. Perhaps more than any other landmark, Checkpoint Charlie symbolised the cold war. But since last November, when the dismantling of the Berlin Wall began, the French, British and U.S. soldiers who operate Checkpoint Charlie have been more like tour guides than soldiers. On the other side of the wall, East Germans at the same crossing will stop checking passports and identity cards on July 1. The U.S. military last week announced the dismantling of Checkpoint Charlie, but only Monday was the exact date released. "They're going to lift it up and put it on a truck," said U.S. military spokesman Sgt. 1st Class Edwin McCormick. He said he did not know where it would be taken. McCormick said he could not confirm widespread speculation that the small, one-storey structure will be taken to a museum, possibly in the United States. "The final disposition of the building has not been decided at this time," the U.S. army sergeant told the Associated Press.

### Brando's son may have killed over lies

**LOS ANGELES (R)** — The son of actor Marlon Brando may have shot and killed his pregnant half-sister's boyfriend because of lies she told about being "slapped around," the father of the dead man said Monday. Christian Brando has been charged with murdering 26-year-old Dag Drollet, the Tahitian boyfriend of Casey Brando, in his father's Hollywood mansion after the two had an argument over the girl. Detectives said the younger Brando told them the shooting occurred during a fierce quarrel after he had confronted Drollet about slapping his half-sister. But the dead man's father, Jacques Drollet, speaking to reporters outside a Los Angeles courtroom, said Marion Brando had told him Cheyenne was lying when she said Dag Drollet had hit her. "Marlon Brando talked to me on the telephone the day after the shooting. He said his daughter Cheyenne had been lying about Dag slapping her around. He said it was totally untrue. He said Cheyenne had been telling lies to Christian about Dag slapping her while she was pregnant. He said it was all lies," Drollet said. He spoke after attending a brief court hearing for Brando in which the judge set June 25 as the day for deciding when a preliminary hearing on the charge would be held. The younger Brando, handcuffed and wearing white prison overalls, did not speak. His lawyer, Robert Shapiro, told reporters outside the court the shooting was "a horrible human event... for both families."

### Pilot saved as crew hold his legs

**LONDON (AP)** — A British Airways pilot stuck out on the nose cone of his jetliner when the windscreen blew out was held by his legs for a quarter of an hour while the copilot made an emergency landing. "The window popped and Tim went out like a rag doll," said Stewardess Susan Prince after the ordeal of 41-year-old Capt. Tim Lancaster in the sky over England Sunday. When the windscreen panel blew out at 24,000 feet (7,300 metres), the pilot was sucked out by an immediate drop in air pressure. Purser Nigel Ogden, who was nearby in the forward galley, serving tea, dashed into the cockpit and grabbed the pilot's legs as he was disappearing. Steward Simon Rogers strapped himself and the pilot's seat harness and helped by Miss Prince, held on to the pilot as Ogden let go because of blood pouring from his right arm gashed by broken glass. Rogers held the skipper for 15 minutes while other crew members calmed passengers and gave Ogden first aid for his arm. The pilot was so far out of the nose (left) side of the windscreen that when the BAC-111 eventually landed, firefighters were able to lift him through it. They took out an adjoining side window for easier access.

The solution for that problem, which will be with the telescope during its entire 15-year lifetime, is a software programme that will automatically "refresh" the electronics' memory 10 times a second.

Ed Weiler, project scientist for the telescope, said that the problems have put the start-up work on the project at least three weeks behind schedule. But, he said, the checkout of the science instruments is ahead of schedule and all are working fine.

## Romanian police disperse protesters

**BUCHAREST (AP)** — Club-wielding police dispersed about 500 demonstrators outside government headquarters Monday, where talks were under way between officials and hunger strikers seeking independent TV stations.

There were no official reports of injuries or arrests as hundreds of steel-helmeted paramilitary police, armed with clubs and AK-47 rifles, broke up the anti-Communist protesters, who were rallying in support of the hunger strikers.

The protesters, who have been blocking university square in downtown Bucharest since April 22, marched from there to the government headquarters in Victory Square.

Outside the headquarters, they shouted slogans such as "down with Communism" and "the only solution is another revolution" — an allusion to the December revolution that toppled Communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

After the policy intervention, the number of protesters swelled to about 1,000, then dwindled again shortly afterward.

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Outgoing centre-left President Alan García leaves behind annual inflation of 2,000 per cent.

The \$80-million Insat satellite will replace one that was de-

ployed in 1983 by the crew of the shuttle Challenger. It will be boosted into a stationary orbit 35,890 kilometres high about 10 days after liftoff, said Sastri Vasanth, project director of India's Department of Space.

The unmanned rocket thundered skyward, the moon in the background, on time at 1:52 a.m. (0552 GMT). The satellite was damaged first in a launch pad accident and then by the northern California earthquake.

An announcement on state-run television blamed the demonstrators for "physical aggression."

A government statement issued after talks between the hunger strikers and government officials said the demonstrators in the square tried "to storm the government building." It also said that police were called "to defend Romania's government."

Three representatives of the 19 hunger strikers in university square attended the talks and signed an agreement to stop fasting if the government pledges in writing to allow the establishment of private TV stations.

Lucian Constantinescu, director general of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, told the strikers that his ministry had already received 86 requests to open private, independent TV stations in Romania, including 22 in Bucharest.

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ployed in 1983 by the crew of the shuttle Challenger. It will be boosted into a stationary orbit 35,890 kilometres high about 10 days after liftoff, said Sastri Vasanth, project director of India's Department of Space.

The unmanned rocket circles the Earth at an altitude of 452 kilometres nearly 15 times in a 24 hour day, encountering a sunrise and sunset each time. The vibration in the solar panel sets up movement in the telescope up to six minutes each time the instrument passes from day to night and for 20 minutes going from night to day.

Analyses both in Europe and the United States have determined that heat causes a bowing in poles — called bimets — that pulled the ribbon-like solar panels from cassettes where they were rolled up much like a pull-down window shade.

The telescope still vibrates each time it passes from day to night and night to day, and it loses its electronic memory whenever it moves over a region off Brazil known as the South Atlantic anomaly.

The problems can be overcome, Jean Olivier, one of NASA's top telescope engineers, said Monday.

The vibration of the giant solar arrays, which convert sunlight

electronics of the telescope's fine guidance sensors. Whenever the spacecraft flies over the South Atlantic anomaly, radiation affects the electronic "bits" that make up computer memory instructions and commands.

The anomaly is a region of the coast of Brazil where radiation that surrounds the Earth in the so-called Van Allen Belts dips down to near the telescope's orbit. The closer the telescope is to that area, said Olivier, the more its electronics are affected.

"If it goes through the centre, it's in there 10 minutes," he said. "It's at the very centre that the radiation is worst."

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